Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research $58,400,000 Increase

[Errata Revision - note highlighted change to theme title]

Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	Base	Increase	Total
National Sea Grant Program	0	*$57.4 million*	$57.4 million
Other Partnership Programs - NISA/Prevent & Control Invasive Species	$0.8 million	*$1.0 million*	$1.8 million
Other Programs - including Decreases & Terminations	$53.0 million	0	$53.0 million
Total - Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	**$53.8 million**	**$58.4 million**	**$112.2 million**

- **$58,400,000 is requested for Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research.**

  – **$57,400,000 for the National Sea Grant College Program.** The 30 Sea Grant programs, located in coastal and Great Lakes states and Puerto Rico, comprise a dynamic national network of more than 300 participating institutions involving more than 3,000 scientists, engineers, outreach experts, educators and students. The Sea Grant network addresses key issues and opportunities in such areas as aquaculture, aquatic nuisance species, coastal community development, estuarine research, fisheries management, coastal hazards, marine biotechnology, marine engineering, seafood safety and water quality. Because Sea Grant is non-regulatory and focuses on generating and disseminating science-based information, it serves as an "objective broker" among a wide range of groups. Some of these include: commercial and recreational fishermen, educators, fish farmers, state and local planning officials, port and harbor commissioners, seafood processors and retailers, and natural resource, water and environmental quality managers. NOAA requests an increase of 23 FTE and $57,400,000 to fund the National Sea Grant College Program in NOAA.

  – **$1,000,000 for the NOAA Invasive Species Initiative.** Funding will be used to: 1) develop alternative technologies for the treatment of ships' ballast water to eliminate the potential for invasions of non-indigenous marine species to U.S. and other waters; 2) set up a nationally coordinated monitoring system for aquatic nuisance species focusing on marine protected areas, particularly National Marine Sanctuaries, Estuarine Research Reserves, and areas vulnerable to invasion such as ports, harbors, and embayments; and 3) implement an Invasive Species Control and Habitat Restoration initiative through testing of control mechanisms and restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded.